

*Kash*  
*Highlyte*  
MAGAZINE

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NO. 2

*Editorial Offices*

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Members of the Paul Whiteman TV Teen Club family gather around the Christmas Tree to receive their gifts from Santa Claus—the old maestro, himself. Little Andrea McLaughlin, one of the many bright discoveries on the Nash-Kelvinator television show, waits excitedly for her present. She told Santa Claus (see cover) what she wanted . . . and she's pretty confident "Pops" won't let her down.





*In Williamsburg, guests touch the Yule Log with holly sprigs for good luck. At the right, Louise B. Fisher, authority on 18th Century flower arrangements, supervises decorations for the Governor's Palace*



## A Good Old-Fashioned Christmas

18th Century Williamsburg set the pattern for today's holiday festivities.

by MARIA SHEERIN

A good old-fashioned Christmas means that everybody turns out and has fun, and this is the way Williamsburg, Va., has celebrated since the town was young.

Since 1693 when the College of William and Mary was founded, Williamsburg has been affected by the fact of its being a college town. Colleges of that period did not include a Christmas vacation in their schedule. Instead a ceremony known

as "Barring Out" was observed. On a day well before Christmas, the students barred the doorway to the College against the President. The President accepted the decree, and the holiday was officially declared.

From then on the people of all ages in the town and round about on the plantations were caught up in a whirl of dancing, visiting, eating, caroling and wassailing.

Gathering evergreens and mistle-



toe was the first pleasant task of Christmas. Garlands were made, and wreaths and swags, and they were looped about the gates and doorways. Candles were placed in windows, and lanterns were hung outside the doorways.

While the evergreens were being brought in from the woods, the women of the family were busily making fruit cakes and mince pies. The Yule Log, hauled into the house, was as large as the big fireplaces would hold.

There were no firecrackers, but the colonial Virginians had something much noisier and more exciting. They fired Christmas guns.

The Christmas parties included balls and masquerades and, of course, a round of feasting when families and friends gathered about the long tables in hospitable homes.

On "Twelfth Night," January 6, the Christmas holiday season closed with a gay party and a "Twelfth Night Cake." Iced and elaborately decorated, the Twelfth Night Cake contained a bean and a coin. Whoever found the token reigned as King or Queen of the evening.

Dr. Charles F. E. Minnegerode, a

young clergyman from Germany, set up in the long white house of the Tucker family the first Christmas tree in America. He decorated it with candles and bits of colored paper, and the Tucker children asked all their little friends in the town to come and see the wonderful tree.

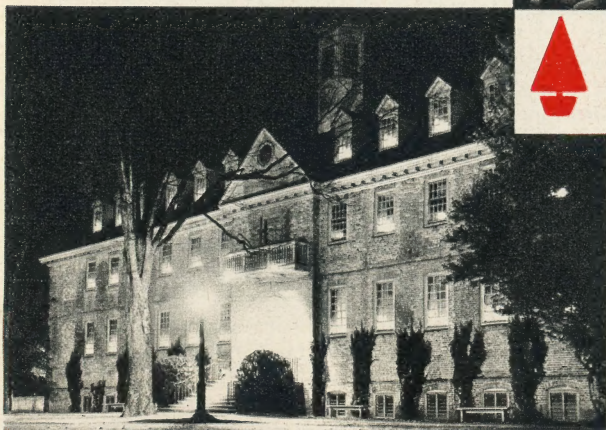
Out of all of this tradition has come the modern celebration of Christmas in the old city of Williamsburg, which has been restored to its 18th century appearance. The homes and public buildings are gaily dressed, and a candle glows in every window. A Yule Log burns in the Williamsburg Lodge. Carolers go about the streets. Christmas guns are fired. And a big Christmas tree flaunts its bright and shining decorations on Market Square, not 100 paces from the Tucker House where the first Christmas tree in America burst into Christmas bloom.



*Firing the Christmas guns, a colonial custom, opens Williamsburg's festivities*



*The Sir Christopher Wren Building of the College of William and Mary is lighted at Christmas with candles*





# Let's Peek Into Santa's Sack

*Wonderful surprises are in store for the youngsters when Santa unloads his big packful of toys this Christmas*

by RUTH MILLARD

Santa, 1951 style, will have a big packful of wonderful toy surprises in spite of all the difficulties of material limitations and shortages.

Toys that develop aptitudes and prepare for careers get star billing this Yuletide. New toys will give youngsters a chance for purposeful accomplishment in a wide variety of careers ranging from plugging in a miniature switchboard, setting a doll's hair, caring for a newborn baby and baking an angel food cake to road construction, farming, rail terminal operation, city planning and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The cowboy continues to hold number one spot as juvenile hero with several million girls rated as eager to share in Wild West regalia. Miniatures of military equipment and junior GI uniforms reflect some interest in defense preparations.

New for cowboys is a pistol that locks into the holster and a stick-

horse complete with holsters and other Wild West trappings for toddlers. A New York Central freight car inspires a new toy chest. Latest toy to encourage good grooming is a miniature shoe shine kit.

Hair tinting with safe food colors is a new thrill; carrot top and chestnut hues wash off easily, so doll's personality can be changed again and again. A new kind of process has achieved hair which appears to grow from roots in a vinylite scalp just like human hair except that this hair can't be pulled out. This new style is practical for combing, shampooing and setting.

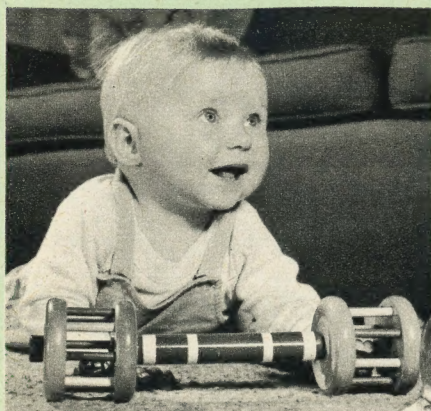
A new line of bicycle features an expandable frame that adds more inches than previously. Electric train manufacturers have cut down items so as to assure national distribution of the rolling stock they are able to produce with what steel is available.

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*Creepers will applaud this new style roller toy (1) that is light enough in weight to double as a rattle and banging toy. Later the roller can be converted into a push and pull toy. Noma, the electronic doll (2), sings, laughs, talks and prays when a button on her tummy is pressed. The voice mechanism operates on electronic principles. Miniature war materiel (3) reflects the step-up in national defense preparation. Junior*

*eyes a 1951 style army truck stocked with overseas packages. Clue, an intriguing board game (4), introduces a completely different technique in crime detection, parlor style, that will be sure to intrigue "who dunnit" fans of all ages. (5) This young lady is playing a tune on a miniature bagpipe, the first miniature of the instrument ever made. A redesigned "chanter" makes the instrument easy for a child to learn to play.*





1



2



3

4



5



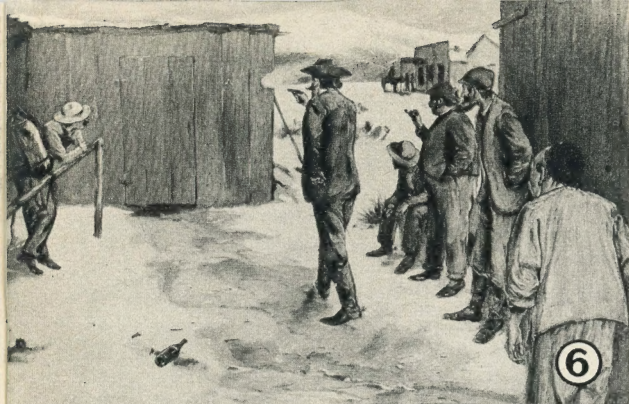


# *Yule Customs*

The magic that is Christmas transforms America into a festive land—as city vies with city and hamlet competes with town to array their communities in the brightest of holiday dress. Yuletide customs through the years have changed. But not away from the unusual. In New York, Macy's elaborate Thanksgiving Day Parade (1) ushers in the Christmas season with balloons, floats, bands, clowns and all the rest. Denver, Colo., turns its civic center (2) into a fairland of bright lights and beautiful decorations. A favorite with the children is the El Cajon, Calif., Mother Goose Parade that features animated figures—sometimes a clown (3) or perhaps a “Farmer in the Dell.” America’s “Christmas City,” Bethlehem, Pa., has beautiful electrical street lighting displays (4) and the huge Star of Bethlehem on the top of a mountain overlook-

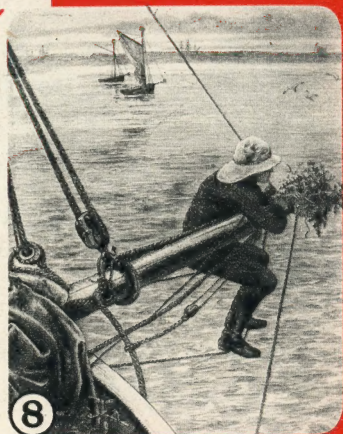






## *through the years*

ing the city. In historic Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, Indians (5) don ceremonial regalia for a series of strange but colorful holiday celebrations. In contrast, back in the days of the Wild West, shooting (6) instead of pulling the Christmas turkey wishbone was popular. New Yorkers of that day crowded the market (7) at Christmastime for the arrival from the West of rare game such as bear, buffalo and venison to transform into a delicious holiday meal. And men at sea decorated their ships (8) for Christmas with holly and mistletoe. Down in New Orleans, turkey peddlers (9) drove their flocks through the streets, giving buyers a chance to make their Christmas dinner selections without visiting the markets. Somewhat like today's Trick or Treat on Halloween was the custom years ago of street-waif masqueraders (10) soliciting Christmas contributions from good-natured tradesmen.





*The first Christmas Card probably was this reproduction of a greeting painted in 1846 by the English artist, John Calcott Horsley*



## THE FABULOUS GALLERY OF CHRISTMAS ART

On a December day in 1846, a middleclass Englishman, Henry Cole, sat at the library desk of his London home addressing to his friends what were probably the first Christmas cards ever printed.

Cole, in a historic move, two months before had commissioned John Calcott Horsley, a Royal Academy artist, to paint the illustration for the card and had struck off 1,000 lithographed copies. This was such a markedly successful stroke of good will that plain Henry Cole later became Sir Henry Cole.

*Greetings  
by mail*





*This good will card featuring Kris Kringle was published in 1881*



*Christmas cards at the turn of the last century were forced into post card format by the craze for penny postals then sweeping the country*



Horsley's art was a far cry from today's fine Christmas card paintings, but he started a cycle, which 100 years later was to bring fine art into high favor on Christmas cards. An American shopping for cards this year may select, for instance, a painting called "Snow Under the Arch" by another Royal Academy member—Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime prime minister and famed amateur artist. Or he might choose Reginald March's "Christmas Shoppers," or "Grandma" Moses' "The White Church" or "Fifteenth Century Print" by Stanley Crane.

These, and others by more than a score of contemporary American,

English, French and Canadian artists may be found this year among the fine art reproduced by the Hallmark greeting card company of Kansas City, Mo., and other leading greeting card firms.

Not every American can visit the great art galleries. Few can afford to purchase original paintings for their homes. But almost everyone can collect fine art of Christmas cards—"the art gallery of all the people" as it has been termed. Some people mount Christmas cards in frames for their living room walls, others classify them by schools of art in scrapbooks or file boxes, and teachers and students alike utilize them in art classes.

*(continued on page 12)*



(continued from page 11)

There is some dispute about whose Christmas card came first, but hardly any about placing the origin of the Christmas card in the London of the 1840s. Incidentally, the first cards coincided almost exactly with the introduction of the first Christmas tree to London by Prince Albert, Victoria's consort, and the publication by Charles Dickens of his classic Christmas stories, "A Christmas Carol," "The Cricket on the Hearth" and others.

Christmas cards appeared in America only shortly thereafter. But the origin of the first ones is clouded. One story, which provides a nice American contrast to the British tale, gives credit for the first Yule greeting to a New York State dry goods merchant, R. J. Pease of Albany. Pease designed, printed and mailed one of the first examples as an advertisement for his "Great Variety Store and Temple of Fancy."

The best early Christmas art in America came, not unexpectedly, from Boston in the 1870s with Louis

Prang, a sensitive and art-loving lithographer whose ideas were years ahead of his time. Prang published his first Christmas card in 1874 and his last less than 20 years later. But in that brief interval he established a collection among the most prized in the world today.

Toward the turn of the century, a postal card craze swept the country, carrying Prang and most other card publishers before it. It lasted for nearly two decades, and it was not until about 1908 that Christmas greetings of the type we know today reappeared. The resurgence of fine paintings on Christmas cards did not occur until the 1930s.

Santa Claus, holly wreaths, candles, bells and Yule logs have not been abandoned as Christmas card illustrations. They are age-old symbols as warm and appealing today as 100 years ago. But fine art for Christmas has found a response so loud and clear all over the country that it promises to grow and grow. Sir Henry Cole definitely started something.

*The paintings of 90-year-old Grandma Moses →  
Moses are reproduced by Hallmark*

*Stand-up, cut-out Christmas cards  
are perennial favorites with children*







## North Pole • U.S.A.

by DON E. HALL

All the color, the wistfulness and the miracle of a perpetual Christmas are found near Wilmington, N. Y., in the little village of "North Pole."

It's here that Santa Claus has his branch headquarters in a setting of pines and birches on Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks.

Scattered throughout the village are a dozen tall-peaked, brightly-colored, log houses filled with thousands of toys. In nearby exciting miniature work shops, Santa's elves and gnomes fashion other playthings dear to the hearts of children.

From the hills above, the tree-surrounded village gives the appearance of the little toy towns often found under Christmas trees. In the center of the village is an honest-to-goodness frosted "North Pole" from which the town gets its name. (A hidden refrigeration unit assures the pole of an icy coating at all

times.) Close by are Santa's reindeer and his other animal friends.

Santa, himself, greets all of the visitors and even shows them through his home. There is a tranquil stream, rustic bridges, a huge waterwheel and a sparkling lake. Children delight in a lollipop tree from which they can pull free candy.

But that isn't all. There's a Post Office, a blacksmith shop with a real "smithy" at work, a potter spinning his wheel and a glassblower fashioning reindeer and elephants.

Santa has to give up seeing visitors after October 31 so that he can fill his Christmas orders. The village reopens, after he has had a rest, on June 15.

Although adults enjoy the village attractions immensely, the thing they remember best is the reaction of the children . . . the laughing eyes, the excited voices, the tugging, impatient little hands. Indeed, here, for just this once in the world, is a dream made real—a dream a child can touch!





*Climax of the week of winter sports at New Orleans is annual football game New Year's Day played in the Sugar Bowl on the Tulane University campus*

by **HARRY MARTINEZ**, *Sports Editor, New Orleans States*

Thousands of visitors are attracted to New Orleans annually to take in the week of winter sports, climaxed by the Sugar Bowl game New Year's Day. The Sugar Bowl has grown into a major attraction that rivals the annual Mardi Gras as a medium to bring tourists to the picturesque old city with its French Quarters, known as the Vieux Carre.

The city has preserved the old section with buildings dating back over 100 years. The old Cabildo, the

St. Louis Cathedral, old Jackson Square commemorating the Battle of New Orleans and the quaint buildings have long been a magnet that has drawn tourist trade.

Eighteen years ago, a group of 39 citizens decided New Orleans needed something besides its Mardi Gras and struck upon the idea of a football classic. The first game New Year's Day, 1935, in which Temple, coached by "Pop" Warner, played Tulane, coached by Ted Cox, was



played before 32,000 fans. Tulane won, 20 to 14.

The Sugar Bowl grew so fast that it became necessary to enlarge the stadium several times and today it is the largest double-decked steel stand in the world, seating 82,289. And still seats are at a premium. The stadium is located on the Tulane University campus.

A majority of the football greats have performed in the Sugar Bowl from year to year, including Sammy Baugh when he played for Texas Christian, "Jarrin" Jawn Kimbrough of Texas A&M, "Chuckin'" Charlie O'Rourke, who led the Boston College Eagles, then coached by Frank Leahy, to a 19 to 13 victory over Tennessee; Charlie Trippi of Georgia; Eddie Prokop, Georgia Tech; Harry Gilmer, Alabama; Bob Fenimore, Oklahoma A&M; Charlie Justice, North Carolina; Bobby Layne, Texas, and Babe Parilli, Kentucky, to mention a few.

The Sugar Bowlers have a most interesting program to go along with the bowl game. In late December when other sections are frozen in, there is a Sugar Bowl regatta on Lake Pontchartrain for the visitors who like such sports.

Many of the nationally famous tennis stars compete each year in the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament. Wilmer Allison, Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill, Ted Schroeder, Pancho Segura and Ed Moylan are some of the previous winners of this event.

The basketball tournament has outgrown the Municipal Auditorium that seats close to 10,000 people. Besides, there's boxing between outstanding college teams and an invitational track meet to which the nation's top track stars are invited.

This year the meet will be highlighted by the pole vault with such 15-foot vaulters as Don Laz of Illinois, Bob Cooper of Nebraska and Bob Richard of Laverne, Calif.

The week of sports starts Thursday, December 27, with boxers from Wisconsin and Louisiana State in a dual meet. J. T. Owen, Coach of the Louisiana State team, has been named U.S. Olympic boxing coach.

The tennis tournament starts December 27 and continues through December 29.

Competing in the two-night basketball tournament December 28-29 will be teams from the University of Kentucky, Brigham Young, Villanova and St. Louis.

The regatta at the Southern Yacht Club is scheduled Saturday, December 29 and the track meet Sunday, December 30. The football game starts at 1:45 p.m. New Year's Day. The winter racing season is in full blast during Sugar Bowl week. But morning races are held New Year's Day so as not to conflict with the football classic.

## MID-WINTER SPORTS CARNIVAL PROGRAM

### New Orleans

**BOXING**—Thursday, December 27  
Wisconsin vs. Louisiana State

**TENNIS**—Thursday, December 27  
Friday, December 28  
Saturday, December 29

**BASKETBALL**—Double headers  
Friday, December 28  
Saturday, December 29  
University of Kentucky  
Brigham Young University  
Villanova College  
St. Louis University

**REGATTA**—Saturday, December 29

**TRACK**—Sunday, December 30  
**FOOTBALL**—18th Sugar Bowl Classic,  
Tuesday, January 1, 1952





## Yours for a **Merry, Merry Christmas** with the World's Most Modern



Your new car fun is never-ending when you buy a Nash Airflyte—it's brimming over with more good surprises than a Christmas tree.

You'll step into it on a raw December day and tune in balmy June on the Weather Eye Conditioned Air System. You'll touch a lever and sink back to rest, even nap if you wish, in the exclusive Nash Airliner Reclining Seat.

You'll fill the gas tank and go farther than ever before without refilling. You'll load the family and luggage and wonder how any car can hold

so much. You'll marvel that rattles never develop . . . that welded Airflyte Construction.

Until you take your first long drive in your Nash Ambassador, you'll never believe how comfortable it will deliver you at journey's end. You'll be refreshed. For it's the greatest car ever built. Its Jetfire engine has set a new stock car record—102,465 miles.

Get your family the ideal gift for years to come. See your dealer and take your happy choice of 1





**Double your money's worth**—double your motoring fun with the Rambler Station Wagon—the new kind of All-Purpose Sedan that converts from luxury family sedan to heavy-duty hauler at the drop of a seat. The price includes \$300 of custom accessories.

**Join the new "Who's Who"** in motoring—the "Rambler Set." Many of the most important people in America now drive this newest idea in automobiles. See and drive the Rambler Country Club—America's smartest, low-priced, custom-equipped "Hardtop."

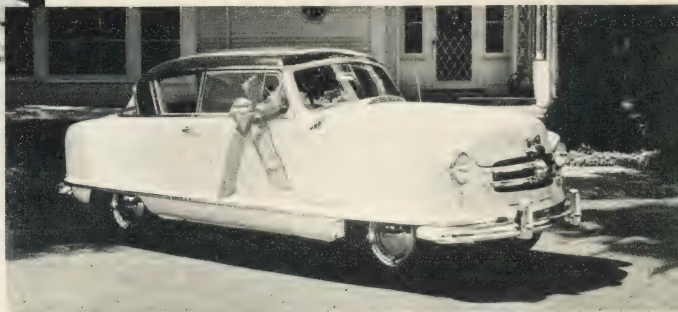


**en Car!**

body squeaks and  
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ing trip in a Nash  
believe a car can  
d so relaxed and  
est "distance car"  
set the new 1951  
iles an hour.

ft you'll all enjoy  
Nash dealer and  
17 Nash Airflytes.



**Nash** Airflyte

**3 Great Series Priced For Everyone To Own**  
**The Ambassador • The Statesman • The Rambler**

**GREAT CARS SINCE 1902**





**NU-WRAY INN**  
*Burnsville, N. C.*

### SOUR CREAM PIE

Mix  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar and 1 cup sour cream together. Add 2 slightly beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup pecans, a pinch of salt. Pour into unbaked pie shell and bake in hot oven (425 degrees) for 20 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate oven (325 degrees) and bake 20 minutes more. 1 cup undiluted evaporated milk plus one tablespoon of vinegar may be used in place of cream. Sweetened whipped cream and pecans may be placed on top as an added touch.



... Favorite



**THE KING'S ARMS**  
*Williamsburg, Va.*

### TIPSY CAKE

Take two layers of sponge cake and soak them well in sherry and chill well. Take a quart of cold boiled custard and pour part of it over one layer. Add the second layer and stuff the top with split blanched almonds and pour the remaining custard over it. On the top of the cake put whipped cream and a few chopped toasted almonds.

**ANGELO'S**  
*Gulfport, Miss.*



### ← BROILED FLOUNDER AND SAUCE

Make several small cuts across the top of the cleaned fish and insert slices of garlic. Sprinkle fish with oregano and broil. Make a sauce by combining lemon juice, a touch of mustard, mayonnaise, olive oil, chopped capers, parsley, and salt and pepper. Pour sauce over broiled fish and heat in oven for a few minutes before serving.



# Holiday Dishes



**MADER'S RESTAURANT**  
*Milwaukee, Wis.*

## HOLIDAY WINE BOWL

Make one quart black tea, not too strong, out of four individual tea bags. Cool, then add two fifths light sweet wine, one fifth Zinfandel, six ounces orange curacao and six ounces California brandy. Mix and put in refrigerator to cool. Serve with maraschino cherry and pomegranate seeds. A slice of orange may also be added. Will serve 25.

## CRANBERRY SALAD →

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water and dissolve in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt. boiling water. Combined with 1 qt. cranberries, ground fine, 2 cups sugar, rind of  $\frac{1}{2}$  large orange, juice of 2 large oranges,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped nuts, 1 cup chopped celery. Mold in muffin pans for individual salads. Serve with crisp lettuce and top with salad dressing.



**LEO GERARD'S RESTAURANT**  
*Huntington, N. Y.*

## WELSH RAREBIT

Chop fine 1 lb. real sharp old cheddar cheese. Mix together in a cup: 1 teaspoon Worcestershire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cornstarch with a small amount of stale beer or ale. Put small amount of beer in skillet or sauce pan—let come to a boil. Add cheese. Stir slowly. Add more beer as needed, but do not let it become too thick. When mixture is smooth, add cup mixture and stir well. Just before you pour the rarebit over crisp toast in very hot casserole dishes—add a good pinch of baking soda. Garnish with paprika and eat immediately. For two.

**ARROW ROCK TAVERN**  
*Arrow Rock, Mo.*





# There'll Always be

by A. M. SOWDER

*Extension Forester  
U. S. Department of Agriculture*

It wouldn't be Christmas for most American families if there were no Christmas tree, beautifully decorated with highly-colored ornaments and strings of lights, beneath which Santa Claus places the presents.

Most people take it for granted that there always will be a Christmas tree in their homes. But getting the trees to the public in time for the holiday season doesn't just happen. It is the result of careful planning made many months ahead of Christmas for the harvesting of the symbolic trees.

Inventories are made and cutting contracts let in spring or early summer, and the actual harvesting begins the last of October and continues till almost Christmas.

Precautions at the time of harvesting are taken to aid needle retention. The trees are stored in moist, cool places in the forest—along streams, north slopes or in the protection of tall timber. Finally, when the trees are brought to concentration yards for sorting, grading, bundling and butt-trimming, they are protected as much as possible against drying out.

Once they are displayed on the city markets, the buying public takes over. Generally customers are not too choosy about Christmas trees as to species. Sure, they want an evergreen; they want it bushy and they want the needles to stay

BALSAM  
FIR



2

DOUGLAS  
FIR



3

BLACK  
SPRUCE



4

RED CEDAR



5

WHITE  
SPRUCE





# a Christmas Tree

on through the holiday season. If the needles are not easily shaken off, the tree is OK. Often one can tell its freshness by feeling a branch or two, running the fingers through the twigs.

Once the tree is home, make a fresh, slanting cut at the butt, say an inch or so, splash cold water all over it from top to bottom and store it in a cool, moist place, standing it in water. A cool shady spot in the basement way or in the cool of the garage, inside or out, is suitable. A daily douse with cold water is good for it.

If you are choosy about species, here are a few tips to help tell some of the more common Christmas trees. Eleven species make up 97 per cent of all the trees cut in the United States, and the five leaders make up 83 per cent.

*Balsam fir* (1) comes first. It accounts for 30 per cent of our production. It grows in the northern tier of states and adjacent Canada from Minnesota east, and it's the most common tree on our eastern markets. It has short, flat, flexible dark green needles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1" long, usually rounded at the tip, and the blunt buds are coated with pitch. The twigs of the balsam fir resemble crosses more than do other evergreens, and this was first thought to have had something to do with its early popularity as a Christmas tree.

If you live west of the Plains regions more than likely you'll have a *Douglas fir* (2) in your home because they are plentiful out there.



Twenty-seven per cent of the U. S. production is of this species, and practically all are produced in the Pacific Northwest. Montana, with its three million annual output of Douglas-fir, harvests over half the United States production. Over three-fourths of Montana-grown trees are sent to the Central States, and approximately half the trees used in Chicago first saw the light of day in Montana. Douglas-fir needles are short-stalked, flat,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, dark yellow green or blue green. The needles are fairly soft and pliable, and they are attached all around the twig, not flat lying (feather style) like the balsam fir.

*Black spruce* (3) is in third place even though it only makes up 11 per cent of the total. The greatest use for this species seems to be for Christmas trees. It's too slow growing for wood or lumber production. Black spruce grows in the same general areas as the balsam fir but in wetter spots, even bogs and swampy areas. Its needles are four-angled,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ " long, pale blue green with dull gray cones  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The cone scales are rigid, rounded and slightly toothed.

(continued on page 22)

(continued from page 21)

*Redcedar* (4) is among the first five with its figure of 10 per cent of the total Christmas tree production. Since it grows very extensively throughout the eastern half of the United States, it is largely a local trade tree. Its leaves are scale-like, 1/16" long, dark blue green, or on leading shoots needlelike, up to 3/8" long. It may bear a rounded fruit like a berry. By the way, it's the state tree of Tennessee.

In fifth place, with five per cent of the production, is *white spruce* (5), and its natural range is about the same as balsam fir but a little farther north. It is common in Canada, as it is often called Canadian spruce. Its needles are four-angled, 1/2 to 3/4" long, blue green in color.

Of the 21½ million Christmas trees produced annually in the United States, 87 per cent come from private lands, that is, farm woodlands, forest lands or plantations. This provides supplementary income to farmers and woods workers. In Montana, for example, Christmas trees add about a million dollars annually to the farm income.

At the storage centers in the woods these 21½ million trees are worth about six million dollars, and adding processing, transportation, and handling to get them to the

wholesale markets makes them worth about 20 million dollars. At retail prices, the trees make up a \$50-million industry.

The question is frequently raised when there are left-over trees on the market, "Is the use of Christmas trees contrary to conservation?" The answer is no! We should use and grow more Christmas trees. One of the first to raise this question

was a President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt. Another President Roosevelt, Franklin D., thought so much of the practice that he grew Christmas trees for sale on his New York farm.

Going back to Theodore Roosevelt, he felt so strongly about cutting a tree for Christmas that he forbade their use in the White

House. He considered it wasteful. But sons Archie and Quentin didn't. They smuggled one into Archie's room.

The family controversy that ensued was referred to the President's friend and adviser on conservation measures—Gifford Pinchot. He assured the President that the proper growing and harvesting of trees were good for the forests.

Many young stands of trees are so dense that thinnings are necessary, and all the better if thinnings can be used for Christmas trees.

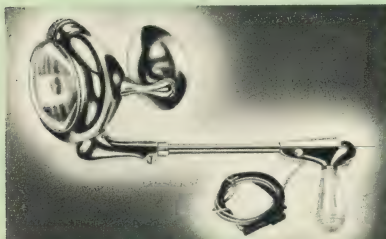




The members of our  
Service Department wish you  
a Merry Christmas and a  
happy, carefree year of  
motoring for 1952

SERVICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

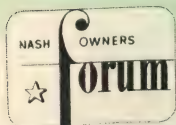
Give *Nash* Accessories for a MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and a NEW YEAR of comfort  
and convenience



*Driving will be made safer in 1952 for owners who have a Nash Spotlight with rear view mirror. It's dandy for picking out road signs and house numbers.*



*Nash twin bed mattresses in compact plastic bags with easy-working zipper will delight every member of the family. They can't be beat for comfort.*



Announcement of Nash Owners Forum winners will be made in Early Winter Issue

Packages—gay and varied, colorfully wrapped and ribbon-tied—are the visible symbol of the gay and festive spirit of Christmas time.

If you've unlimited funds and no imagination, you can turn the gift-wrapping business over to professionals. But you'll miss much of the fun that goes with giving a gift.

To make lovely and interesting-looking "prize packages," you need not tie yourself into knots, either literally or figuratively. And you needn't be limited to the conventional materials, ideas and colors.

Hunt up unusual papers with designs that show up dramatically

on the boxes; use standard wrappings in new ways; use Scotch tapes in various colors, ribbons of different widths and colors and raid the notion counters for clever little doodads to slip under the ribbons and add character to the gift.

When it comes time to doing the actual wrapping of the packages, clear away an adequate working space—flat, firm and with plenty of elbow room.

Assemble all your equipment: wrapping papers, tissue papers, scissors, seals, glue, ribbons, boxes, tapes, gift enclosure cards, a fountain pen and any extra decorations.

## GIFT WRAPPING CAN BE FUN

by KAY SAVAGE

*Here are some tips that will  
help make your Christmas  
packages gay and different*





For gifts in boxes be sure to have the wrapping cut so it is about twice as long as the box. If the paper is not sufficiently large enough to allow for the length, paste two sheets together. Fold paper over the box, pull smooth and taut, fold ends neatly and fasten with Scotch tape or decorative seals.

A tissue paper of cellophane fluff is quite suitable for wrapping jars of jelly, bottles of perfume and similar containers. To do this cut two squares of tissue or cellophane, or one of each, large enough so that when the container is placed on the

center they may be brought to the top and fastened in a big fluff.

When giving several small gifts to the same person, try wrapping each separately then tying them all together tier-fashion with a big bow and a spray of evergreen decorating the top.

For patriotic wrapping, wrap the package in white tissue paper, then, with a marking, divide the box in three equal parts. Cover one end with red tissue paper and the other with blue. Tie polka dot ribbon on overlapping ends of paper and finish with many looped bows. Add

(continued on page 26)

*Christmas Cheer has added attraction when wrapped in poinsettia design paper with cellophane fluff* →

★ ★ ★

*Silver loops and Christmas tree balls give just the right touch as a center for a big, red, satin ribbon bow*

↓



*Crepe paper wrapping, with fringed ends, makes this snapping bonbon. Bands of ribbon go around center* →



*One of last year's greeting cards mounted on a piece of scalloped gold paper decorates this package*



*Cellophane makes small bottles or small boxes colorful and sparkling when they are arranged like this*

*(continued from page 25)*

gummed seals as an extra decoration.

For the male of the species omit the frou-frou. If you use bows, make them flat and tailored. Choose masculine colors in both paper and ribbon—browns, dark greens, blues and gray.

The package may be decorated with pictures typical of the man's special interest, such as sport scenes; or it may be trimmed with gadgets of a particular hobby—colorful fishing flies, a toy gun, miniature camera, deck of cards or even bright packages of garden seeds.

For the "strictly business" man, wrap your offering in the financial page of the newspaper, tie with gold ribbon and decorate with play money—bills and coins.

No matter how you choose to tie the ribbon on the package, the bow is always made separately and attached later. Making perky bows

requires a bit of practice but the results are worth the effort.

To make a big, full bow, use ribbon two or three inches wide. Pinch gathers in ribbon about three inches from one end and hold between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. With right hand, make a loop about two inches long and pinch in gathers.

Continue looping ribbon back and forth, always holding finished loops in left hand, until you have made enough to give the desired fullness. Fasten loops in place with fine spool wire and fluff out loops into a rounded pouff. About three yards of ribbon is required to make a nice full bow. The narrower the ribbon, the more loops will be needed.

For beautiful gifts, experiment with ideas of your own. They will be original and have personality—a compliment to the receiver and a source of pride to you, the giver.



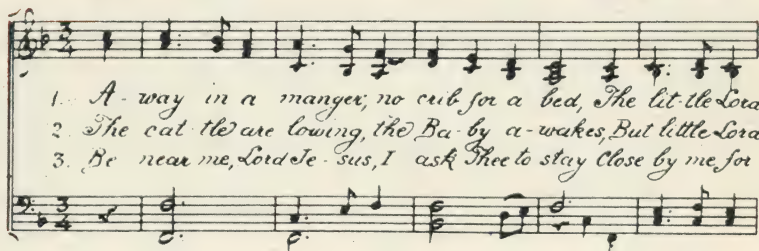


"Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells" sing out Paul Whiteman and (left to right) Nancy Lewis, Stanley Klet, Andrea McLaughlin and Janie Keegon of Whiteman's TV Teen Club. It's fun to sing at Christmas. And to help you do so, the words and music to some favorite Christmas songs are found on the pages that follow.

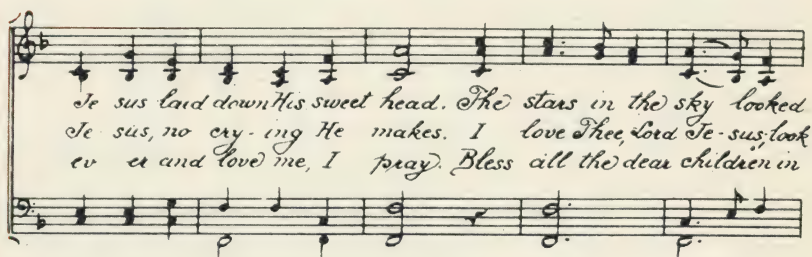
# Away In A Manger

Martin Luther.

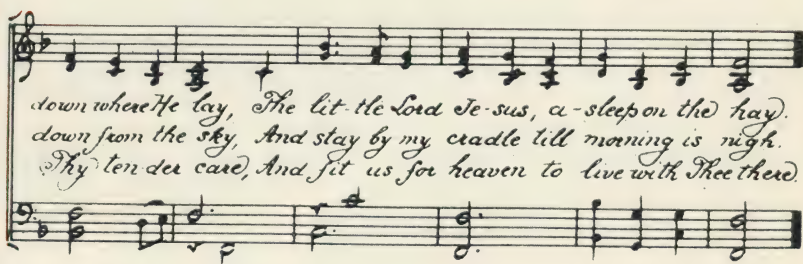
Carl Müller.



1. A-way in a manger, no crib for a bed, The lit-tle Lord  
2. The cat-tle are lowing, the Ba-by a-wakes, But lit-tle Lord  
3. Be near me, Lord Je-sus, I ask Thee to stay Close by me, for



Je-sus laid down His sweet head. The stars in the sky looked  
Je-sus, no cry-ing He makes. I love Thee, Lord Je-sus, look  
ev-er and love me, I pray. Bless all the dear children in



down where He lay, The lit-tle Lord Je-sus, a-sleep on the hay.  
down from the sky, And stay by my cradle till morn-ing is nigh.  
Thy ten-der care, And fit us for heaven to live with Thee there.

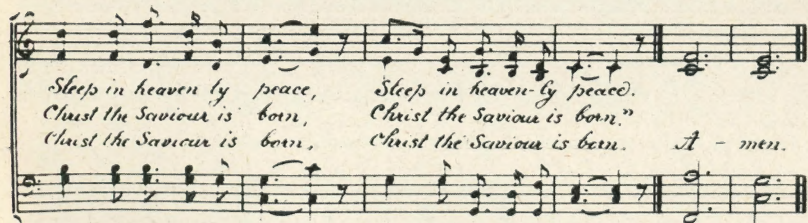
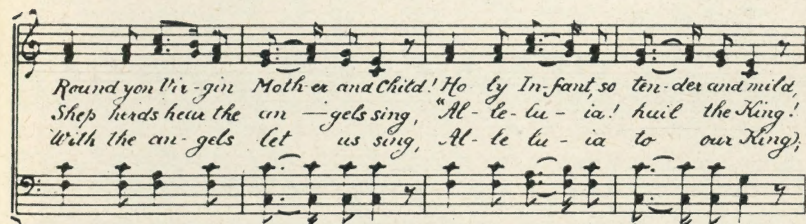
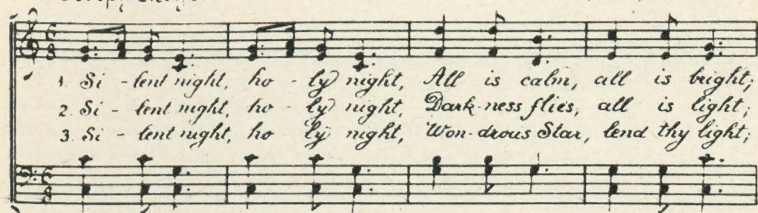




# Silent Night

Joseph Mohr.

Franz Gruber.

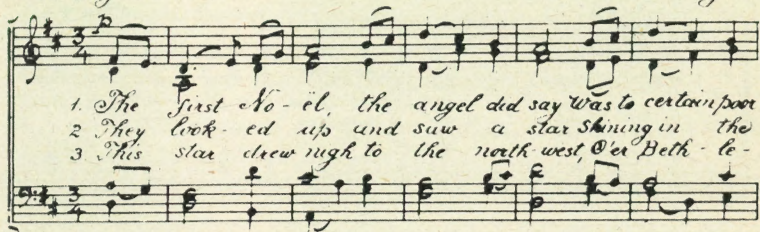




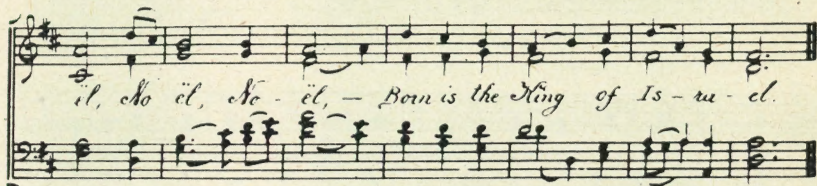
# The First Noël

Old English Carol.

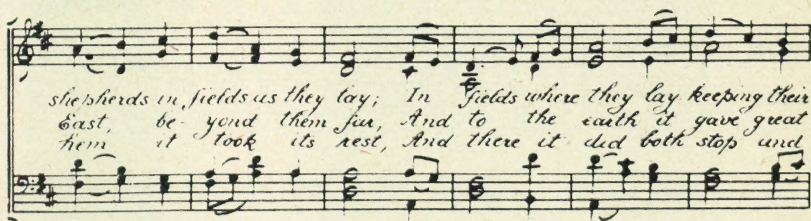
Traditional Melody



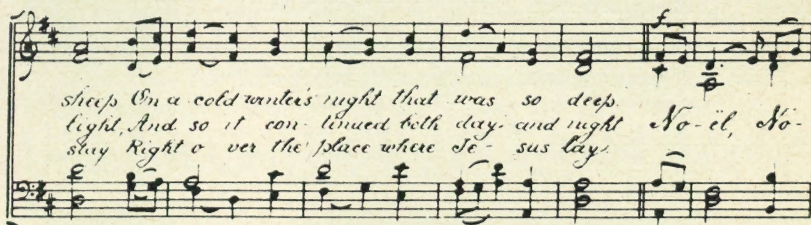
1. The first No-ël, the angel did say Was to certain poor  
2. They look-ed up and saw a star Shining in the  
3. This star drew nigh to the north west, O'er Beth-le-



el, No-ël, No-ël, — Born is the King of Is-ra-el.



shepherds in fields as they lay; In fields where they lay keeping their  
East, be yond them far, And to the east it gave great  
them it took its rest, And there it did both stop and



sheep On a cold winter's night that was so deep,  
light, And so it con-tinued both day and night No-ël, No-  
shy Night o ver the place where Je-sus lay.

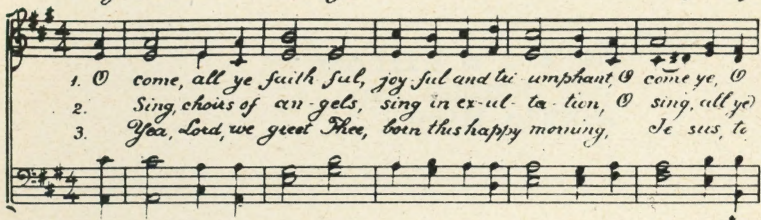




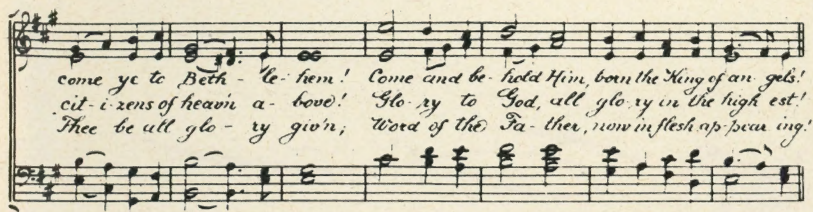
# Adeste Fideles

Anonymous Latin, 18<sup>th</sup> century

Source unknown, 18<sup>th</sup> century melody

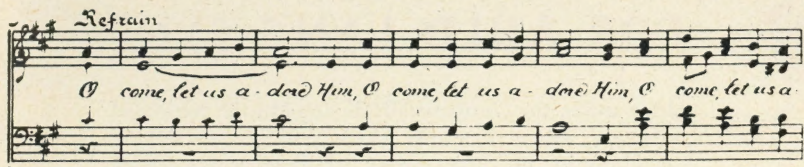


1. O come, all ye faith-ful, joy-ful and tri-umphant, O come ye, O  
 2. Sing, choirs of an-gels, sing in ex-ul-ta-tion, O sing, all ye  
 3. Yea, Lord, we greet Thee, born this happy morning, Je-sus, to

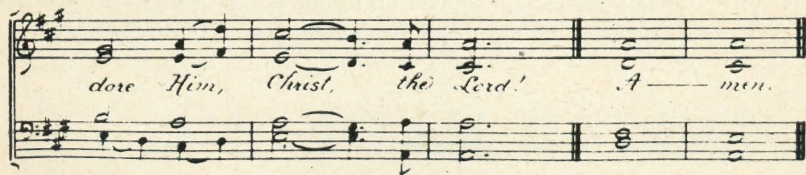


come ye to Beth-le-hem! Come and be-hold Him, born the King of an-gels!  
 cit-i-zens of heav'n a-bove! Glo-ry to God, all glo-ry in the high-est!  
 Thee be all glo-ry giv'n; Word of the Fa-ther, now in flesh ap-pea-ring!

Refrain



O come, let us a-dore Him, O come, let us a-dore Him, O come, let us a-



dore Him, Christ, the Lord! A-men.



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